

College vs. University--Reply to Dr. Alderman by President Tyler of William and Mary

BY LYON G. TYLER,
President College of William and Mary.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Owing to circumstances I was unable to be present on Monday last at the meeting in Richmond of the educational commission appointed by the legislature, to consider a means of giving support for the educational institutions, and the prevention of financial waste by unnecessary duplication of the origin of this measure of inspection, of course, I am not directly informed, but I have always regarded it as very unfortunate that the commission was made to consist largely of representatives of rival institutions. The university, for instance, which is so much concerned, is not only represented by its president, but he is also, by appointment, chairman of the commission. William and Mary College has no representative on the commission, and, feeling convinced of the unfriendly attitude of President Alderman to the college, I was not at all prepared for the statement of his views as expressed at the meeting and published in the newspapers. I have been bound to presume from all these facts which have come under my notice since Dr. Alderman has been at the head of the university, that he regards William and Mary College as standing in his way.

When Dr. Alderman came to Virginia he found William and Mary as the only college having real contact with the public schools, receiving students from them and furnishing trained teachers back to them. His single glance took in the situation at once, and he saw the necessity of getting the university in line. He had chairs of education and secondary education established, and the university was largely advertised as it is today, as "head of the public school system." As a matter of fact, the public school system is administered by a totally different board of governors from the University of Virginia. In these early days the opposition to this college was directed against our normal course, but when the plan of attendance on the educational chairs at the university was suggested, Dr. Alderman's faculty of his opinion, he appears to have changed his designs from our normal course to our collegiate courses.

As indicated in the newspapers, Dr. Alderman seems to wish to obliterate our college, and reduce the institution to the status of a normal school. This policy was first openly suggested in a "tentative" report on the mill tax issued in last November by Mr. Charles C. Naphis, of Charlottesville, secretary of the commission. In this report the State institutions for higher education were named as the University of Virginia, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Virginia Military Institute; but William and Mary College was classed with the "Normal Schools" at Farmville, Fredericksburg and Harrisonburg.

This classification, I have the best of reasons to believe, was made at the suggestion of Dr. Alderman. Following this action, Dr. J. M. Page, of the University of Virginia, as chairman of a committee of the State Board of Education, formulated a report recommending "University certificates" for public school teachers, which while giving the masters of arts of the university special recognition in the public school system, refused any notice to the masters of arts of this institution. In both instances, on this information coming to my knowledge, I promptly voiced in the proper place my protest against such unjust discrimination. In the one case by letter to Dr. Alderman, a copy of which I sent to every member of the educational commission, and in the other case in person before the State Board of Education. In his answering letter, I was assured by Dr. Alderman that the College of William and Mary has the right of course, and must be protected in that right, or having the character which the Legislature intended and understood when it accepted the transfer of the college. Now, the recent attack made by him on our degree of master of arts and collegiate course, which is inseparably united with the normal course by the act of the Legislature, is totally incompatible with any assurance to prove which it is only necessary to refer, as I do now, to the language of the General Assembly. Under the act of March 7, 1906, the college transferred all its property of every description, worth at least \$100,000, to the State of Virginia, and agreed to maintain a system of normal instruction and training for the purpose of educating and training white male teachers for the public schools. But the normal course were to be established in connection with the collegiate course, which shall be maintained. The board of visitors was to consist of a representative of the State of Virginia, and was vested with all the rights and powers (including expression

ly the power to confer degrees) of the ancient royal charter of the college. In so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act and the general laws of the State. To recommend to the Legislature to abolish or curtail our collegiate course and the degree of master of arts and otherwise to interfere with the liberty of the board of visitors would be undoubtedly to advise a great breach of the public faith and a notorious violation of the contract of transfer.

But it is not only not right to interfere with our college curriculum, but I go further and say that it is not expedient or wise to do so, for the following reasons:

1. It is widely admitted that intellectual training is better accomplished at the small college than at the institution which numbers its hundreds of students. The annual report of the Carnegie Foundation is an authority on this point and undertakes to fix the teaching force of the most effective college at ten professors, and University of Wisconsin, State Institute of Education, to quote the language of William Dinswiddle, chancellor of Southwestern Presbyterian University, "Conduct is better regulated at the small college, intellectual training is more easily and surely attended to, the personal influence of the faculty upon character forming is more potent, student life is cleaner and more homelike, youth here becomes a man with the gift of liberty graduated in the giving." The closer contact of faculty and students is illustrated by the expression of another eminent educator that "the student goes through the larger college, but the smaller college goes through the student." Some one else has said that the value of a teacher to the student diminishes as the square of the distance increases. According to this rule of efficiency the collegiate department at the university has reached its limits, both as to professors and students, and another State institution doing collegiate work is not only expedient but necessary. This institution is supplied by William and Mary, as at present conducted. This is not duplication, wasteful to the treasury any more than was the establishment of the three new normal schools in addition to that at Farmville. After a thorough consideration of the field of education, the report of the Carnegie Foundation, and the decision of the State Board of Education, that "it would appear that the system of education in any State would ultimately resolve itself into one university (perhaps in the larger and more populous States, several), a small number of colleges, and a large number of secondary schools underlying these, and below all, the elementary schools."

2. Another and all important reason for the existence of our collegiate department is found in the advantages afforded to our normal students. Without changing their place of residence, they can avail themselves, at the same terms of free tuition and reduced board, of the collegiate courses. This was deemed a wise and privileged by the General Assembly in 1906 that it was specifically guaranteed in the transfer act of that year. Most of the normal students have availed themselves of this privilege, and I am sure that many more will do so in the future. Dr. Alderman's proposition to deprive them of it is a direct attack upon the act of the General Assembly, and is a direct violation of the contract of transfer.

3. Another reason for the separate college course is found in the advantages afforded to our normal students. Without changing their place of residence, they can avail themselves, at the same terms of free tuition and reduced board, of the collegiate courses. This was deemed a wise and privileged by the General Assembly in 1906 that it was specifically guaranteed in the transfer act of that year. Most of the normal students have availed themselves of this privilege, and I am sure that many more will do so in the future. Dr. Alderman's proposition to deprive them of it is a direct attack upon the act of the General Assembly, and is a direct violation of the contract of transfer.

collegiate existence of William and Mary is its individuality, into which enter such matters, for instance, as topography and traditions. It is an accepted fact that every college creates its own clientele, which cannot be readily transferred to any other institution. William and Mary is the only college in East Virginia, constituting one of the State in area and population, and it has traditions and associations which no other college, not even the university, can pretend to. These traditions may not appeal with much force to Dr. Alderman, as a North Carolinian, but they mean a great deal to the average Virginia boy, who is proud of the history of his State.

Now, a few words as to the normal course at William and Mary. In the newspaper report of the late meeting this paragraph occurs: "There was some comment on the fact that there are but three or four teachers at the college (William and Mary) and that the institution is a normal training school for young men." This is clear misapprehension of the work of the college. Every professor and instructor in the college share in the work of the course prescribed in our catalogue. The teacher's diploma, which is intended for the common school teachers, "Three or four teachers" are doing work in the educational department, which is only a part of the normal course, and that is all that our professor, J. W. Mitchell, who was present, did or could have said to the commission. The greater part of the work of every normal college is cultural, and the contention to the contrary shows a sad lack of information. In every normal institution the student must be given a broad education as well as training. To those who object that there is too much cultural course at William and Mary, I ask who has greater need of culture than a teacher?

The classes above the teacher's diploma at William and Mary are all included in the different courses for the bachelor's degree, which requires about two years' further study. If we are to train teachers competent for the high schools and to occupy the position of superintendents of schools, they must have the education of a bachelor of arts. But to admit this is to render the attack upon our time-honored master's degree wholly pointless. Our master's degree is extensive in its application, and takes in a general course, and parts of other bachelor's courses, amounting to about one year's more study. It does not demand or necessitate a single extra professor at the college. To attempt to do away with it warrants the belief, which I have already expressed, that Dr. Alderman wishes to abolish our bachelor of arts, as well as our master of arts, and to confine the college to training teachers for the common schools—making the college, of course, a mere normal school. Now it is absurd to try to maintain in Virginia what is attempted nowhere else in the Union—a mere normal school for male white teachers. Such a school, deprived of the higher inducements, would not be attended. What the boy aspires to is to be a high school teacher, superintendent of schools, or an institution fitting him only for the common schools would not prepare him for his work.

If Dr. Alderman, contrary to the received opinion of eminent scholars, thinks that only one State college of boys and girls is necessary, let him abolish his collegiate department at the university and join in making William and Mary College the great State college. In connection with the post-graduate courses at the university, Dr. Alderman could concentrate his money and his efforts on his post-graduate courses, and equip them in a manner that would be the pride of all Virginia.

I speak of a matter of my own experience. During my administration here I have in vain attempted to get Ph. D. from the university to fill the different vacancies offered in the college. The reason has been that the staff of the university have been completely absorbed in its undergraduate department. So that our college has been consisting of a pitiable handful of professors, who have been obliged to devote their time to their special training professors from Leipzig, Chicago, and other foreign universities, whom I have informed on good authority that there are some departments at the university which have not even a dozen students in attendance upon lectures.

President Thwing, a widely recognized authority in college matters, thinks that "the primary purpose of the college is to form the character of undergraduates, while that of the university is to increase knowledge and

to give special professional training."

The proposition is true that, while American universities have collegiate departments, it is not their primary purpose to have them; and the conclusion of logic and suggestions of experience are all against the continuance of these departments. They have been tolerated, for the most part, because they increased the student roll. A Jefferson at the head of our university would not ask what other universities were doing, but recognizing the inevitable logic of the times, might try to put Virginia in the lead by dropping the collegiate department. At any rate, the defects of his post-graduate department are great enough, doubtless, to employ all the surplus energies of Dr. Alderman.

In conclusion, I beg again to refer to Dr. Alderman to the act of transfer. I tell him now, and I tell him ever, that while I am president of William and Mary College, not one jot or tittle of its dignity as the oldest and most sacred college in Virginia shall be surrendered to any power on earth.

Friendship, the Joy of Old Age

BY EMIL FAGUET,
Member of the French Academy.

Old age has its real joys which are not only efforts to make the best of a bad thing. I do not want to appear paradoxical, but I do not think it is paradox when I assert that the old man or woman, with a good disposition, is more able than anybody else to enjoy friendship, love and youth.

Young people know something of friendship, middle aged ones do not, but old people know it thoroughly. Friendship among the young is comradeship, companionship hastily chosen, more warm than deep, very capricious, very changeable and always with a vague feeling that it is not going to last long, far less forever.

Friendship between men of mature age does not exist, or is at least a thing so rare, that it need not be taken into consideration at all. At that age a person has rivals, who are sometimes loyal, sometimes sympathetic and kind, of friends he has none, if by friends you understand people who take pleasure in your success as in their own. And think of your welfare as of their own.

The struggle for life makes such a thing impossible, because it puts into conflict with each other the very people who, because of their common tastes and efforts, ought to be friends. It is the age when a man has a feeling of distant friends who follow your doings with interest in whom you that you should ignore, friends to whom you say: "My friends, I have no friends."

Mature age knows no friendship. It knows only patrons or clients or customers. The man of middle age, who is a person has rivals, who are sometimes loyal, sometimes sympathetic and kind, of friends he has none, if by friends you understand people who take pleasure in your success as in their own. And think of your welfare as of their own.

The old man knows friendship. He knows the real, true friendship, because he has reached the age when friendship and gives friendship that carries with it no material advantages. Those who are fond of him are not courting his protection, and he neither seeks protection nor gives it to those he cares for. Old age is like poverty. Just as a rich man never knows if he is loved for his own sake, and the rich young girl never knows if the man who tells her he loves her, really loves her or just her money, so the old man and the poor man are the only ones who may be sure that their friends are really their friends.

I am old, and therefore, if anybody cares for me as a friend, it can be only because he is himself and I am myself. Old men know this very well and also that friendship is not only one of their consolations, but also one of their privileges. They love their old friends and take a certain amount of interest, but when you really do not know, and if perchance you came to know them, you care less for them, because you have reason to fear them, as they have reason to fear you. They are friends whom you ignore and whom it is well very often these are people of whom they have been fond when quite young, to whom they have been indifferent in middle age, and whom they have been delighted to find again when old. They love their young friends, who are not many, to be sure, but who sometimes come to them and are always less disinterested than the old, because, even if the old men have nothing to give, they are always able to teach them something.

These friendships of the old, which attach to them those who follow them in life and those who go with them in death, are absolutely pure; there is in them no trace of selfishness or calculation, they are their own cause and their own goal. They are all joy, it is Rousseau's words are true, that "the joy of love is to give."

Friendship is to the old, the heart that gives itself and demands nothing in return, which loves to give itself, and there is nothing sweeter than the exalted of an old man who sees his friend enter.

In his eyes you see neither the dancing flame of feminine passion, nor the gleaming water of gratitude, slighted that are also of heavenly origin, but which resemble a star you have seen born and die.

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200 Plain and Striped Voile, Lingerie and Cotton Foulard Dresses, in coral, light blue and dark blue, regrouped for this sale at

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MISS CLARA MAE MESSERSCHMIDT,
Only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Messerschmidt, and granddaughter of Mrs. George Rupp, Sr., whose marriage to Joseph Addison Staples will take place on Wednesday.

has been removed from the Art Club files for a season.

Next Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, at the club rooms, Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier will talk on the "Chateaux of France." Anything by the creator of "Mary Carey" will be of interest to Richmond people.

Meet Monday Afternoon.

The St. John's Daughters will meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock with Miss Nellie Payne at the Virginia Home for Incubables. As is usual at this meeting, all members attending are asked to bring something for the inmates of the home. A full attendance is desired.

Famous Baltimore School to Close.

The former pupils of Miss Lefebvre throughout the South will learn with regret of the determination of the well known teacher to close her school, which has become identified with so much of the social and intellectual life of Baltimore.

Miss Lefebvre is convalescing from a second operation on her eyes, which, while successful, has made her feel that it is best to give up the work which she so dearly loves. Before she left, she taught in Richmond, going soon afterward to Maryland, where she established the institution where hundreds and hundreds of girls have finished their school days.

Regular Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society will be held at the Confederate Museum on Wednesday morning, April 26, at 11 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Commencement Announcement.

Mrs. W. E. Thurston, principal of the Richmond School of Expression, announces that her commencement exercises will be held at the Jefferson Hotel auditorium. Candidates for diplomas in the professional class are Misses Alford, Lassar, Lassiter, Nannie Crawford and Amanda Pitts. Candidates for diplomas in the practical class are Misses Helen A. Allen, Heard, Merle Franck, Miriam Douglass, Pauline Harmon and

Memorial Association held a most enthusiastic meeting. All arrangements for Oakwood Memorial Day, which falls on Wednesday, May 10, were completed. This year marks the forty-fifth memorial day of this, one of the oldest memorial associations in the South. There will be short addresses by prominent men of the Confederacy who will recall to the minds of their comrades a number of interesting incidents of the early "sixties." The parade will be in charge of Lee Camp, and Major Freeman has been appointed chief marshal.

The school children are asked to bring flowers to Oakwood on May 10, where a committee of women from the association will be on hand to receive them. The memorial service will be held at Trinity Methodist Church on Sunday, May 7, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Stevens, pastor of the church, will have charge of the service, and the music, consisting of familiar hymns, will be led by Mr. Mitchell.

All members of Confederate organization are invited to be present and march into the church in a body, where seats will be reserved for them.

Important Meeting.

A called meeting of the Richmond Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be held at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. It is important that all members be present, as several questions are up for immediate action. This meeting will be held in Lee Camp Hall.

In and Out of Town.

Mrs. George H. Browster, of New York, will arrive in Richmond shortly to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Robert Bisher.

Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Robinson, of this city, are spending some time as the guests of friends in Tappahannock.

Miss Ruth Hutcheon, who attended the Marshall-Edwards wedding in Newport News, has returned to Richmond.

Mrs. and Mrs. Selden Taylor have returned to the city, after a short stay with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blanton, in Ashland.

Mrs. A. D. Hamilton and children, of Petersburg, are guests of Governor and Mrs. William H. Hodges Mann at the Executive Mansion.

Miss Mary Parrish and George Fleming, of Richmond, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Carson, in Norfolk.

Carter Harrison has returned to the city, after a short visit to friends in Ashland, Va.

Miss Frances Wheat, who is visiting in Staunton, attended the Easter german in that place last week.

Mrs. John D. Spencer and little daughter, Annie, of Danville, are visiting Mrs. J. Clifford Miller, on West Avenue.

Mrs. L. B. Enslow, of this city, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Kable, in Staunton.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmore D. Hotchkiss, Jr., and Mrs. Wernag, of Philadelphia, are at Old Point for the week-end.

Miss Mamie Ober Peak, of Washington, N. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. A. M. Gover, in Glinter Park, has returned to her home.

Miss Elizabeth Winne, of Kingston, N. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. A. M. Gover, in Glinter Park, has returned to her home.

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SOCIETY

(Continued from Second Page)

Miss Lamer Triggs gives a box party in Miss Massey's honor at the machine today, and Miss Stanfield entertained at bridge yesterday for her much tested guest. Miss Massey also attended Miss Gladys Levin's reception, given for the grand officers and visiting delegates to the Kappa Delta Sorority, in session in Atlanta last week.

To Visit Attractive Garden.

Visitors to Jamestown on the pilgrimage of the celebration for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities, May 13, will spend several hours at the island and thus be given an opportunity to note the completed inclosure of the garden surrounding the house built by the daughters of the American Revolution and the flowers planted in the garden, which contains an old-fashioned sun dial, a gift to the association from its New England branch.

Visitors will be especially interested to see the finished work on the pedestal of the Pocahontas statue, to be unveiled by the Pocahontas Association at an distant date. They will also be shown the site for the memorial to be erected to mark the pilgrimage made by the American and mother church to Jamestown in 1907.

The excursion committee for this year includes Mrs. E. T. Hunter, Mrs. Betty Elzy, Mrs. E. V. Galt, Mrs. John H. Southall and Miss Sally Archer Anderson. The steamer Pocahontas, carrying the excursionists, will leave the Richmond wharf May 13 at 8 A. M.

At the Art Club last Tuesday afternoon a large and appreciative audience listened to an interesting paper read, given by Mrs. Robert Clark, of New

Orleans. The selections consisted of themes from composers of Brazil, Mexico, Portugal and several renditions of Creole music, in which Mrs. Clark gave amusing and interesting selections. Mrs. Clark possesses a very sympathetic touch, and her musical renditions were interspersed with descriptive interludes, which added to the interest and value of the recital.

Following the musical portion of the afternoon, tea was poured, as usual, by Misses Madeline Loran and Edith Tagland.

The Art Class, conducted by Miss Nora Houston, Thursday noon, concerned itself with a discussion of the work of Hogarth and Sir Joshua Reynolds, together with some remarks on other well-known English artists.

The art exhibit of Mrs. C. I. Clarke

New Remedy That Removes Freckles or Costs Nothing.

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Simply get an ounce of either double strength or from Tragle Drug Co., and one night's treatment will show you how easy freckles and a clear complexion are.

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